INSIST ON

Bartlett-Bacon bills being passed. Insist on knowing where your Representative is in Congress stand. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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INSIST ON

Your United States Senators and Representatives declaring themselves on the Bartlett-Bacon bills. You have a right to know.

JUSTICE.

COURAGEOUS UTTERANCES

Secretary of Commerce Redfield Addresses Ship Owners.

MUST CONSIDER THE MAN FIRST

Profits, in This Age, Cannot Be Based on Starvation Wages.

Washington, Dec. 12.—"If the door is not to close to a happier future for the workmen's children, together with cause for prosperity to his employer—if thoses two things are not to co-exist, our civilization is a grand mistake," was the above was the opening sentence of an address delivered by Secretary of Commerce Redfield at the annual banquet of the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines, held in this city. The meeting of the Passenger Steamboat Association in this city was promoted by the fact that the La Follette Seamen's Bill, which passed the Senate, is about to receive consideration in the House. The association, of course, is bitterly opposed to the passage by the House of this bill, and predicts dire catastrophe should this measure becomes a law. The speech delivered by Secretary Redfield was notable, however, intimates that the Department of Commerce is not in accord with views of the Passenger Steamboat Association. "Public opinion should not and will not," Mr. Redfield said, "create an industry which operates to deprive of all opportunity the men employed in it. In a democracy there is no room for such a preferential right to the finer homes and social distinctions. What is now needed is not accession to the wealthy class, but a diminishing of the poverty class. While the shipping interests may not earn as much under this regulation, they should bear in mind the spirit which holds that men in the shop or on the ship are worth as much to the nation as are its officers or directors. We shall quite misinterpret the spirit of the time if we do not understand the public thought to be less and less concentrated on money and more and more concentrated upon men. Our men and women, all of our men and women, and not a part of them, are even in an economic sense our most valuable possession. Public opinion should not, and I think will not, tolerate any industry which operates in such a way as to deprive of all opportunity, much less to injure, the men employed in it. There is a higher law of conscience awake in the land which is rather intolerant of the old excuse for low wages—that they are the market price—which takes advantage of this alleged truth to pay men and women upon which they cannot live in decency. He will be the wise and far-sighted manager of a ship as well as of a factory, that recognizes that men are the most important factor in its successful operation. There is no permanent profit to be made out of low wages upon which poverty forces the worker to take, neither is it an answer to the demand for better service, that the employer can not be run profitably on that basis, and with its present methods. It is not for me, if the choice has to be made between a business run at a profit through holding down the wage shown by the standard of living and under hurtful conditions, and abandoning that particular business—if that hard choice has to be made, I am not sure the public mind, after patiently considering the matter, will decide to do without the industry and to let the men it wants in some other way. Here in America there is no business class to be permanent unless it and the men must keep, and for whom our laws are made, who have a preferential right to the finer homes and social distinctions and the choicer bits of life. It is far better that there should be more moderately comfortable homes for the poor than that there should be more gilded mansions for the rich. Possibly a moderate wage may not earn as largely as today under the spirit which says the men in its shop or on its vessel are worth as much to the nation as are its officers or directors. If it cannot so earn it will have to be content with less. It will be better so for the nation, if contentment and some degree of comfort comes into the homes of the workers."

ANOTHER LABEL FACTORY.

London, Ont., Dec. 12.—In no city in the Dominion has organized labor made more notable advancement during the past few months than in London, Ont. During that time three of the largest cigar factories, employing a large number of workmen, having unionized their establishment and are now using the label of the union to put on their output. This, added to the large number of establishments previously run under union conditions has almost cleaned up this industry in which many hundreds are employed. The latest acquisition to the ranks of the unionized is the signing up of the Big Murray Shoe Company, which will hereafter place the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union upon all its products. London, according to its organization, has probably the largest number of union factories of any city in Canada, and there are now several business establishments engaged in various industries that are negotiating to unionize their shops with the purpose of placing the label on their products.

UPHOLDS CHILD LABOR LAW.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Illinois Child Labor Law has been upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Arthur Reauchamp, a fifteen-year-old boy, who secured a verdict of $1,500 from the Sturges and Burn Manufacturing Company for having his hand lacerated in a press. Reauchamp was employed for three months than in London, Ont. During that time three of the largest cigar factories employing a large number of workmen, having unionized their establishment and are now using the label of the union to put on their output. This, added to the large number of establishments previously run under union conditions has almost cleaned up this industry in which many hundreds are employed. The latest acquisition to the ranks of the unionized is the signing up of the Big Murray Shoe Company, which will hereafter place the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union upon all its products. London, according to its organization, has probably the largest number of union factories of any city in Canada, and there are now several business establishments engaged in various industries that are negotiating to unionize their shops with the purpose of placing the label on their products.

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DOUBT FOLLOWS DECISION.

Cincinnati, Dec. 12.—It is feared that the ruling of Federal Judge William L. Day, in a charge to the United States District court jury, if upheld, will create a condition, the like of which has not occurred in any other State with reference to the operation of a workmen's compensation law. The ruling was in the case of a suit alleging damages of $25,000 by a workman against a Niles, Ohio, manufacturing concern, this concern having complied with the provisions of the State workmen's compensation law. The court interpreted the law to say that the "wilful act of negligence of an employer" renders an employer liable. This opens the door to a suit for negligence. One of the results of the ruling is that the plaintiff in this case has received $4,000, despite the fact that the defendant company paid its premiums into the State compensation fund and was hence presumed to have complied with the provisions of the State law rendering it immune from suit and rendering the State compensation fund liable only for the statutory compensation due to the disability of the injured employee. The ruling developed the fact that during the construction of an ammonia tank at the factory the plaintiff was man had warned the foreman that the tank bottom was weak. A short time later the derrick let fall a plate on the plaintiff, causing the injury for which he sued for damages. Whether the foreman of the construction company was sufficiently negligent in ignoring the warning of the workman is the question on which many similar suits may be brought. Citing this case and ruling the decision, it is believed, will have a far-reaching effect on suits which, under the law, may be brought against the employer for wilful negligence in failing to take precautions for insuring the safety of employees.

EVOLUTION.

Washington, Dec. 12.—It is interesting to note the changing views of the captains of industry on the policy of welfare for employes. The Annalist, published by the New York Times, prints the following interesting article which is self-explanatory and complete in itself: "In a recent number of The Annalist there was reprinted in part the address of the president of the Illinois Steel Company to the American Iron and Steel Institute. He spoke of industrial welfare and vocational education and the problem of Americanizing the immigrant. It was nothing unusual. Steel men nowadays talk of human welfare more and more as a matter of course, and they come together for self instruction. But the Illinois Steel Company was put together less than twenty years ago, and it was then a very different view of industry. They saw its profits without its moral responsibilities. They met its problems in direct prices and processes and the ways and means of beating competitors. Thus evolves the social consciousness."

DEFECTIVE 54-HOUR LAW.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 12.—For the second time there has been called to the attention of the members of the Texas Legislature the fact that a large sized "joker" was placed in the so-called fifty-four-hour law for the protection of women and children, which, while it seemed good legal opinion to the statute is absolutely worthless to the women and children it was intended. When the statute was examined it was found that there was no punishment provided for a violation of the law with employing a female for more than fifty-four hours during the week. Other examinations have since been revealed the fact that it did not provide for any liability on the part of an employer who acts committed by his agent, but that only the agent could be held responsible. Therefore, in a case where the agent was defendant was discharged, and the assistant district attorney asserted that it is very doubtful whether the law could be enforced. There are many complaints of the violation of the fifty-four-hour law.

KNOCKS OUT COMMISSION.

Indianapolis, Dec. 12.—The bill passed by the last legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate conditions in this state for the purpose of drafting a workmen's compensation act to be presented at the next legislature has been declared unconstitutional by the attorney general of the state. The measure, as originally presented to the legislature, was intended to be a workmen's compensation act, but the legislature refused to consider it on the floor of the body of the measure as introduced, providing only for the appointment of a commission. In making the change the bill was so altered that it was found to conform with the body of the bill and for this reason the attorney general held that it was void. The commission has held its first meeting and announced that the investigation will be continued with funds furnished by citizens.

THE SEAMEN'S BILL

Washington, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine has arranged to commence hearings on the La Follette Seamen's Bill to begin on December 12. The ship trust is marshaling its forces for the purpose of defeating the bill if there is a possible chance. It will be remembered that this bill passed the Senate during the time was by an overwhelming vote and during the Sixty-second Congress a Seamen's Bill similar in character passed the House by a three-to-one majority. While the shipping trust will endeavor to amend the bill it is not believed that it will be accepted in the changing any of the material points now contained in the La Follette measure as passed by the Senate.

OLD SCHEME.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 12.—The local labor paper states that certain local interests, backed by the Chamber of Commerce and other publications in the East and North that San Diego is in need of laborers. The object of this is to create sentiments in the way of big wages here and help up with the evident purpose to flood this section with idle men and thus reduce wages. Upon authority of the building trades council it is asserted that there are many idle men here and that there is no immediate prospect for the need of more workmen.

TEAMSTERS RETURNING.

Indianapolis, Dec. 12.—Over half of the 3,600 striking teamsters and chauffeurs have returned to work under new agreements, providing for better working conditions and an increase in wages, it is confidently asserted that the team owners now refusing to enter into an agreement with the teamsters will soon capitulate and that what appeared to be at first the beginning of a long, drawn out contest.

RETURN TO WORK

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 13.—Over 300 employes of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, who struck recently, have returned to work, the difference with the management having been settled.

STINGING REBUKE ADMINISTERED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

Washington, Dec. 13.—The House Lobby Investigation Committee has made its report to the House. This report deals with the activities of the representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers and its allied associations and the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor. The findings of the committee severely condemn the methods and practices employed by the National Association of Manufacturers. On the other hand, the American Federation of Labor is given the credit for having conducted its campaigns for remedial legislation with openness, frankness, and honesty. The summary of the report upon the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers is not only complimentary, but peculiarly gratifying to the American Federation of Labor. These summaries are as follows:

American Federation of Labor.

It is a matter of knowledge that Mr. Gompers in his capacity of president of the A. F. of L., took a most keen interest in this legislation, a great deal more, if not greater, than in any other matter which has arisen. He states that from his office the direction of the labor committee of the A. of F. L. to go to the Capitol and render such assistance as they possibly could in having the Hughes amendment retained, and undoubtedly this committee obeyed instructions. This committee consisted of Messrs. Holder, Hamilton, and Moffitt. There seems to have been about all of the efforts of the A. F. L. relative to legislative matters entire frankness and full publicity. In so far as the record discloses there have been no secret methods employed on the part of its representatives in this regard. As will hereinafter be pointed out, they vigorously opposed for election candidates for office whose views and votes on public questions had been in opposition to the policies, but in its case, as in that of the other organizations referred to, your committee finds no standard of living for labor, any, to which Representatives have been influenced against their better judgments by fear of its political power. That the organization is actively and constantly engaged in promoting legislative effort and has been for many years is well known, but your committee has found nothing from the evidence taken before it to indicate it has done or attempted to do so in a manner to be objectionable or that is not within the rights and privileges of citizens of these United States. In short, its methods of lobby has improperly effected or prevented legislation under the rule laid down.

National Association of Manufacturers.

We feel constrained to say that the limit beyond which men should not in decency go, even in argument, and we entertain the gravest doubt as to the propriety of the acts of Michaelson and Emery relative to this matter, and we hope that future Congresses may be trusted to legislate without the particular kind of aid rendered in the particular manner that those gentlemen then gave. We think it is offensive and outrageous that these associations should have their paid hirelings about this Capitol buttonholing Members of Congress, striving to induce them to remain away from the Capitol when a vote was to be taken, and they went beyond the limits of legitimate effort and that they deserve the severest censure as well as a pointed invitation and suggestion that they completely forego the engagement of such gentlemen as Michaelson and Emery. We have striven to make clear our opinion as to the right of persons and organizations to engage in legislative representatives and Senators. We would not place one of those upon an unapproachable pedestal and bid the world regard him with awe and silence. That is not the true theory of representative government; but the Congressman himself is entitled, and what is vastly more important, the public whom he represents is entitled to have him act free from the annoyances and efforts such as clearly were inculcated in the plans of Mulhall and Emery, whose conduct met the unreserved approval and unqualified acclamation of the officials of their respective organizations.

PROGRESS.

REPORT CONVICT LABOR BILL

House Labor Committee on the Job Early.

CONFERS AUTONOMY ON STATES

Under Provisions of Measure Products of Penal Institutions Can Be Restricted in Sale.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Early in the regular session of Congress the House Labor Committee has begun the consideration of measures referred to it. This is in refreshing contrast to the record in the annals of the House Labor Committee prior to the Sixty-second Congress. One of its foremost pieces of consideration at the opening of that Congress W. B. Wilson, now a member of the President's Cabinet as Secretary of the Department of Labor, was selected chairman of the House Labor Committee, and with him were associated three other trade union representatives. The balance of the committee was also composed of men sympathetic attitude toward all measures proposed to remedy industrial wrongs. This Committee has given consideration to every important measure referred to it, and this course will undoubtedly be continued by the present committee, which is headed by Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland, a union coal miner, and made up of a number of trade unionists and others sympathetically inclined. The most important measure is the Booher-Hensley Bill, conferring on States the right to prohibit the sale of convict-made goods within their borders imported from another state. It is believed that the passage of this bill will overcome the effect of the decision rendered by states, which have prohibited or regulated convict labor within their own borders, but which have been unable to prevent competition with goods made by convicts in other states. The report and evidence although the product of convict labor is comparatively small, when the great mass of products from free labor is considered, yet when convict goods are thrown upon the market demoralization and depression is the result. The report asserts that the labor of convicts has attracted both public and private cupidity, and that persons of unscrupulous and the convict has been exploited not only to the profit of the State, but the products of his labor have become a menace to the economic welfare of the entire community. "The object sought," continues the report, "is to free the contracting hand of Congress from convict goods shipped from other States, which goods, of course, constitute an act of interstate commerce—and subject them upon their arrival at their destination to recall law of the state into which they have passed."

"MARKETS FOR PEOPLE."

Washington, Dec. 12.—"Markets for the People—Not for Cotton Gamblers' Part," is the title of a book just issued, the author of which is A. W. Douglas, a leading publicist in the history and study of public markets, and is a question with which the author has been long dealing, having made a long and comprehensive study of this problem, not only in America, but also abroad. Mr. Shilling is recognized as one of the ablest of writers, he having devoted his three for many years to the profound problems which confront the people of this and other countries. The book is published by the MacMillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the price is $1.25.

URGES EARLY SHOPPING.

Pittsburg, Dec. 12.—The Labor Commissioner, in behalf of the Christmas holidays, has issued an appeal to the people in which he asks them to do their Christmas shopping early in the day time, so that the stores may close as possible in daylight hours. The appeal is made in the direct behalf of the employees in the stores, who will be in the shops generally. The Labor Commissioner is being complimented on his action in this direction, it being observed that he is putting the responsibility where it rightfully belongs.

BLACKSMITHS WIN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The employes of a large company located at Carthage, Ohio, manufacturers of car axles, who have been on a strike since June, have against a reduction in wages, have reached an agreement with their employers which is satisfactory to the men involved and they are granted at the present time. Conferences have been held with the company has ever dealt with union labor.

ACCIDENT CLOSES FACTORIES.

Cincinnati, Dec. 12.—Owing to the fact that a huge water main gave way, which practically put out of commission the city water service, over 40,000 employes of shops and factories have been rendered temporarily idle. The difficulty in supplying water for the city's most urgent needs has been overcome, however, and the sewer and repairing the break is progressing rapidly.

ANARCHY.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The following is the substance of a telegram sent on Dec. 10 by President Gompers from officials in charge of the Copper Miners' strike in Calumet, Mich.:

"Mine operators and Citizens' Alliance have announced in the morning local press that tomorrow they will arrest representatives of organized labor from outside of this State twenty-four hours to leave. That if they fail to do so they will be sent out of the district in the manner that suggests itself as most convenient and effective."

President Gompers has also urged to present the matter to President Wilson to the end that the Constitutional rights of labor representatives in Michigan may be protected. This has been done.

SWEEPING INJUNCTION.

Auburn, Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court of the State has issued a sweeping restraining order applied for by the Auburn Trades Council against the local unions of Teamsters, Meat Cutters, Bakers, and the Central Labor Union. It is charged that Drayton Company has engaged in a general teaming business and that the Central Labor Union, at the request of the Teamsters named, placed it on the unfair list. The injunction restrains the defendants from all the usual activities, with the exception of boycotting, and also asks damages in the sum of $700. The injunction is of the sweeping kind so common in character, and follows the usual form of courts in issuing restraining orders against labor unions. The unions involved have employed an attorney and will meet the issue before the courts.

INCREASE JANITORS' WAGES.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 12.—The finance committee, of the school committee, has voted to report to the full board a recommendation to give the janitors an increase in salary. The increase amounts to nearly 10 per cent. In the larger buildings also, the janitors are to get assistants so that they can complete their work within the eight hours provided by law.

OCTOBER IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The immigration for the month of October was 2,107 less than for the month of September. Again does the Southern Italian lead the foreign immigration invasion army, with 37,057. Following this large number comes the Polish, with 14,314 admitted. Closely following this comes the Hebrews, with 11,236; Germans, 9,899; Croatians and Slovenians, 6,444; Finns, 6,172; Irish, 5,535; Northern Italians, 5,097; Russians, 4,749; Scandinavians, 4,329; Ruthenians, 3,511; the latter including those between twenty-eight nationalities. The total immigration for the month was 124,146. This is an increase of 25,846 over the same month last year. Classified according to occupations given by the immigrants themselves there were included in the number list 28,924 farm laborers; 28,739 laborers, and 19,017 servants. Classified according to trades there were 3,662 immigrants there were 2,572 tailors, 1,142 shoemakers, 689 miners, 276 weavers and spinners, and 1,000 of the other known trades being represented by small numbers. The destinations of these immigrant aliens, in large part, were as follows: New York, 37,755; Pennsylvania, 32,488; Illinois, 12,946; Massachusetts, 8,746; Ohio, 7,235; New Jersey, 6,703; Michigan, 4,933; with the balance being scattered to the various States in the union. There were disbursed during the month $3,844 the largest number for any one particular cause being the likelihood of becoming public charges. During the month under consideration there departed from American ports emigrant aliens to the number of 26,562. The total number of immigrants admitted to the ports of the United States from July to October, 1913, inclusive, reached 334,611.

CRUSH LABOR

INDICT UNDER SHERMAN ACT

Coal Miners Involved by Federal Grand Jury.

EVIDENCE SENT TO WASHINGTON

Department of Justice Doubtful If Anti-Trust Act Can Be Applied.

Denver, Dec. 12.—The indictment of a number of officials of the Western Miners by the federal grand jury, charging conspiracy under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, was made public today. In the last Sundry Civil Bill passed there was an amendment prohibiting the use of any of the $300,000 appropriated for trust prosecutions being used in prosecuting labor organizations. This bill was passed by the Senate, but in a memorandum attached it was stated by the chief executive that this amendment would not prevent the application of other funds for use in prosecuting labor organizations. The indictment on which the federal grand jury acted in reaching its indictment have been transmitted to the Department of Justice and laid before G. C. Todd, Chief Clerk, who is temporarily in charge of trust prosecutions and the enforcement of the Sherman Law. It is asserted that the indictments will be made fully scrutinized and a report on the case made to Attorney General McReynolds, who will advise the grand jury relative to warrant prosecution. It is further stated that the prosecution warrants have been sworn out for the indicted men, although they will not be served upon the defendants named, pending the grand jury finding that the Sherman Act was violated. Official comment in Washington upon the action of the grand jury is lacking, but from sources deemed authentic it is understood that the department is doubtful if the anti-trust act is the proper resort in this case, and is disposed to hold that the controversy is a matter for the State authorities and State courts to determine.

"JEFF" PIERCE DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 12.—"Jeff" Pierce, the oldest organizer on the staff of the American Federation of Labor, died in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, December 6. In the early nineties when the Federation's revenue was indeed slender, "Jeff" Pierce was employed as a paid representative of the organization and continued in the same capacity until the day of his death. He was a cigarmaker by trade, and was one of the few trade union organizers that entered the field at a time when the organization of labor began to grow and assume some proportions as to membership and effectiveness. He was well known throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the entire movement will join in extending sympathy to the family of "Jeff" Pierce.

PUTS UP THE BARS.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 13.—An order in Council has been promulgated by the British Columbia government, prohibiting until March 31 entry to the province of all artisan and laborers. The order is not restricted to any particular race. The reason for this order is the congestion of labor on the Pacific Coast. The matter was brought to a head by the Hindu question arising out of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter, of British Columbia, which declared, in effect, that restrictions heretofore imposed by the government in respect to immigration of this class were not constitutionally operative.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 13.—The strikers of the American Woolen Mill company reached an agreement with the mill owners and the engineers and firemen have returned to work, but the Amoskeag mills a settlement has not been reached, the mill management insisting on the law as regards licensed firemen. Neither the mill owners or strikers have given out the terms of the settlement, but state that the settlement is mutually satisfactory.

STAUNCH UNIONIST SUCCUMBS.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13.—The trade union movement in this city has lost one of the active spirits in the labor movement in this city and was honored and respected by all who knew him. During the last few years he had been a member of the City Council and in that position rendered material service to the organized workmen of this city.

ASK MEDIATION.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Upon the request of John P. Jackson, Labor Commissioner of Pennsylvania, the United States Department of Labor will endeavor to settle the strike of the 2,000 Garment Workers in that city.

RECOMMENDS INCREASE.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Public Printer Ford, in his annual report to Congress recommends increased wages for employes of the Government Printing office, amounting in the aggregate to $83,000 a year. It is urged that there be authorized an increase in the pay of the compositors and bookbinders from 50 cents to 55 cents an hour, and of the bookbinder operators from 45 cents to 50 cents an hour. The Public Printer also urges that a gradual electrification of the printing plant of the public printing establishment be undertaken. The report also brings to the attention of Congress that there should be an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a new building to replace the old printing office, which on several occasions has been condemned as unsafe. It is estimated that a new structure adequate to the needs, present and prospective, would entail an expenditure of about $2,000,000. The total appropriations for salaries, maintenance, and operation of the government printing office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, were $5,496,314. The total expenditures for maintenance, operation, and necessary repairs of the government printing office, not including the expenditures for the office of the superintendent of documents, were $4,178,574.60. The total charge for work performed was $6,467,568.01, which was $273,579.60 less than the preceding fiscal year.

LABOR LEGISLATION CONVENTION

Washington, Dec. 12.—The seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held in this city at the Shoreham Hotel, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 30 and 31, the Monday preceding the plans of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, recently appointed by President Wilson. Aside from addresses, which will be delivered by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission; Borden Burr, Chairman, and Prof. John R. Commons, also members of the commission, an address on labor legislation, through administrative orders, by Chairman Crownhart, of the Illinois Industrial Commission, will deal with this significant new development which, in two years' time, it is claimed, has revolutionized the method of factory inspection over one-half of the industrial field. A large number of matters affecting the welfare of labor will be discussed at this meeting. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, is scheduled to preside.

ENGINEERS COMING OVER.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 12.—For many years there has been an association of engineers in this city, but as yet it has not been a representative labor organization. As a consequence practically no engineers in this city, or, in fact, in any of the members of this organization decided that their proper place was within the organization attached to the general labor movement. In accordance therewith there was formed a local union attached to the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and a charter was granted only a number of the old association remains. The association's only efforts were directed toward securing the passage of a law requiring that all engineers should be licensed by the state, the matter of wages, hours, and conditions of employment being left entirely out with in any way whatsoever. The new organization, however, proposes to deal with these questions.

UNION LABEL CONFERENCE.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Dec. 13.—Representatives of the union label trades in Pennsylvania met in conference in Harrisburgh for the purpose of devising ways and means of promoting an increased sale of union-made products in the State. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and a good attendance was present. It was decided that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor shall establish a new department to be known as the union label advertising bureau, at the head of which will be placed a man whole time is to be occupied in the work of advertising and promoting the sale of goods bearing the union label. The central labor unions throughout the State will be called upon to assist in the campaign of the new bureau. Decision was also reached to hold a union label exhibit in Philadelphia during the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in that city next year.

TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE.

Seattle, Dec. 13.—After a struggle that commenced last June the Teamsters' Union has won the fight against a number of transfer companies for an increase in wages and better working conditions. An agreement has been reached in which was embodied all the demands made by the Teamsters, and the differences which have been adjusted many of the transfer companies acknowledge that they made a mistake when they decided to adopt the open shop policy, they having been led into that scheme by specious arguments put forth by employers in this city to start a fight against organized labor.

TORONTO JEWISH BAKERS.

Toronto, Can., Dec. 12.—The members of the Jewish Bakers' Union have been receiving a higher rate of wages and better conditions than the Gentile bakers. This is accounted for by the fact that the Jewish Bakers belong to their accredited international organization, while many of the Gentile bakers have an organization purely local in character. This statement indicates the difference existing between the unions that affiliate with the general movement and one that does not. The Jewish Bakers' Union is considered to be one of the best in the city.

SHOPMEN WIN OUT.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 13.—The new Wabash shops in this city were the scene of a short, sharp fight, due to the employment of a nonunion machinist. Two hundred and fifty men quit work when they learned the employment of a strike-breaker, formerly employed on the Illinois Central system. At first the management refused to accede to the demands of the employees, but after a two days' struggle it was decided to do so and recalled the demands of the shopmen and they returned to work.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION VICTIM.

Philippi, W. Va., Dec. 13.—President Van Bittner, of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, was sentenced to serve sixty days in jail by United States Judge Dayton for alleged violation of the court's orders in connection with the strike at Sewell, W. Va. Eight or nine other miners, convicted on the county level will, it is given suspended sentences.

SINISTER MOTIVES ACTUATE

NEFARIOUS

Attempt to Be Made to Cripple Department of Labor.

COPPER MAGNATES BACK OF IT

"To Control or Destroy" the Slogan of Unscrupulous Employers.

Washington, Dec. 12.—There is quietly being worked up a sentiment among the large employing interests against the Department of Labor and its chief, W. B. Wilson. Here and there in press dispatches and in other ways are found intimations that there is to be systematic opposition worked up against the new department. The act providing for a cabinet officer representing labor was secured over the objections of the "invisible government," but that same force may be responsible for the meager appropriation with which to keep the machinery of the Department of Labor in motion It is well known that the strictest economy is to be used in order to meet the most urgent demands, thus crippling one of the most important arms of the government.

It is hinted that certain "business men" are investigating the activities of the Department of Labor with the avowed purpose of concocting some scheme whereby it will be attempted to force from the cabinet the present chief. It is probably would not be far from the truth to say the assertion made that the powerful mining magnates of Michigan are the active spirits in this matter. It has been known for some time that certain mine owners have drawn from their investments fabulous sums, but that their workmen have received little or no consideration at their hands. The brutal power of wealth in the copper miners' strike forced a living wage from unwilling mine owners in a fantastic setting and the arrogance of the copper magnates has been one of the chief characteristics in the controversy.

The time is swiftly passing when the machinery of government will be permitted to exercise its power to protect the corporate wealth individual who has no regard for human rights. The Department of Labor was created because of an insistent demand that labor should be represented in the highest councils of the nation—a nation that is largely industrial and whose population labor and commanding wage earners.

The Department of Labor was not intended to be so conducted as to further the schemes of employers to secure workmen at starvation wages, but to be the purpose of protecting the material interests of that great majority of citizens that comprise the brain and brawn of the country. The Department of Commerce, in exercising its functions, is to protect the best interest of those engaged in commerce, and so also is the Department of Agriculture charged with the mission in conserving the best interests of the agricultural population. The same purpose of protection to be accorded as logical with regard to the Department of Labor.

But labor fully realizes that it must fight for justice. It also realized that enemies at every turn will be found among employers to discredit the Department of Labor if its work measured up to the standard of efficiency. The department has been handicapped it has attempted to perform its duty in accordance with the spirit which created it.

The present effort may be continued and even more bitterly, but the liberal forces of this country do not intend that unscrupulous employers shall rob them of the office which is entitled to and is supinely permit the only department of government instituted in their interest to be destroyed or crippled so that it will not appropriate it to their questionable uses.

REFUSE HINDUS' ADMITTANCE.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Federal Judge M. T. Dooling has rendered a decision that Hindus cannot gain legal entrance to the United States, although they have been admitted to the Philippines, despite the fact that the Islands are an American possession. Two Hindus, who came here from Manilla were detained by immigration authorities and ordered deported on the ground that they were likely to become public charges. The attorneys for the Hindus secured a writ of habeas corpus by habeas corpus proceedings, but the writ was denied. It is asserted that the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

POLISH PRINTERS WIN.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The Polish Printers' Union of America, which recently incurred about a month ago in one of the Polish printing offices, but a settlement has been reached and the strike is now satisfactory to the employes has been established. Heretofore there was no Polish Union, but the difficulty over the contest has established a strong one. The unionizing of the stereotypers also takes place and ultimately the Polish Typographical Union will be formed. The success of the strike is due to the financial support given by the Toledo Typographical Union and other unions are also actively at it in the movement.

VIOLATES IMMIGRATION LAW

New York, Dec. 13.—The head of a Greek restaurant has been fined $2,000 for violating the immigration laws by bringing three assistants here. He pleaded guilty and asked for leniency. He claimed the contract labor law did not apply where contracts are "written."

SHOEMAKERS SETTLE.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—The shoemakers and shoe clerks have settled their differences and the strike has been declared off and the several strikes now being conducted by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will be settled under satisfactory conditions and an increase in wages.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The co-operative buying movement for the purpose of reducing the cost of living has reached this city and the labor organizations of the city. The Machinists' Union has purchased a carload of potatoes and there are two carloads of potatoes and coal on hand. Another car of potatoes is under consideration and the union is negotiating for the purchase of a car load of ham and bacon. The Machinists' Union and other Unions are also actively at it in the movement.